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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
RUTTEN, JAMES D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2192	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/29/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/655,326	WALDREP, TROY S.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	J. Derek Rutten	2192

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 September 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-42</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-42</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>04 September 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/15/04, 11/21/05</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-42 have been examined.

Specification

2.   The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other

form of browser-executable code (see page 16 line 6). Applicant is required to delete the

embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Claim Objections

3.   Claim 24 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for

failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the

claim, or amend it to place it in proper dependent form, or rewrite it in independent form. Parent

claim 20 is directed to using program instructions to automatically navigate through the web

page, while claim 24 merely recites navigating through the website. Note that the term

"website" does not have strict antecedent basis, but is broadly interpreted as being supported by

the term "web page," which appears in line 3 of claim 20.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or
> any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and
> requirements of this title.

5.   Claims 1-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks

patentable utility. Claim 1 recites, "a storage medium comprising program components," which

appears to be directed to functional descriptive material. First, the program components appear to be stored on a "storage medium" that is not necessarily employed through technology (i.e. a computer component) that would enable their functionality to be realized. Second, the claim does not appear to provide a practical application. The use of language such as "program components [that are] *utilizable*," or "program components *for* extracting," does not allow the functionality of any components to be positively realized. Further, there does not appear to be a tangible result. For example, claim 1 recites, "program components for extracting scripted content." However, the mere extraction of content does not provide a tangible result that would provide utility. In contrast, a computer readable storage medium comprising components that extract content and then save it in a database would allow further use of the content that would provide a tangible result that establishes utility. See MPEP 2106. Claims 2-15 are rejected for failing to cure the deficiencies of parent claim 1.

6.   Claims 16-20 and 24 are rejected for the same reasons as those presented above in the rejection of claims 1-15.

7.   Claims 21-23 are rejected for the same reasons as those presented above in the rejection of claims 1-15.

8.   Claims 25-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks patentable utility. Claim 25 is directed to a "storage medium comprising program instructions executable using a processor." Recitation of a "processor appears to provide the required computer components that would allow functionality to be realized. However, there does not appear to be a tangible result. For example, claim 25 recites, "navigating... parsing... executing... and searching." However, this does not provide a tangible result that would provide

utility. In contrast, searching and extracting content and then saving it in a database that would allow further use of the content would provide a tangible result that establishes utility. See MPEP 2106. Claims 26-35 are rejected for failing to cure the deficiencies of parent claim 25.

9.   Claims 36-38 and 40-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks patentable utility. Claim 36 is directed to a "computer-implemented method," and "extracting... to a target location." As indicated below, the limitation of "extracting... to a target location" is unclear. However, the specification describes extracting information from websites "to a target location" at the top of page 24. Nonetheless, without explicitly saving or storing such information, it would not be available as a tangible result in order to provide patentable utility. In contrast, claim 39 includes "posting data upon a website" which makes the extracted information available, and provides a tangible result necessary for utility. See MPEP 2106. Claims 37, 38, and 40-42 are rejected for failing to cure the deficiencies of parent claim 36.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

10.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

11.   Claims 36-38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

12.   Claim 36 contains the limitation "extracting...the information of interest to a target location" (see lines 19-20 on page 30, filed 9/4/03). The phrase "extracting...to a target location" is unclear. The word "extracting" should be used with the preposition "from" to

indicate the source of the extraction, and "to" to indicate the destination. For further

examination, this will be interpreted as "extracting *from one or more websites, independent of*

user intervention, the information of interest to a target location." Claims 37-42 are rejected as

being dependent upon a rejected base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

13.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

14.   Claims 1-7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24-26, 28-36, and 39-42 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,209,007 to Kelley et al. (hereinafter

"Kelley").

In regard to claim 1, Kelley discloses:

A storage medium comprising program components which are executable through

a common application program interface and are utilizable by a developer to write

programming instructions (see column 4 lines 58-65, e.g. "instructions...may be stored

in...media"), *wherein the program components comprise:*

a first program component for adaptively navigating through one or more websites;

See Fig. 3, element 102, e.g. "Identify Levels." Also see column 6 lines 46-48:

> When a web page presents another web page when an item is selected from the first web page, this represents one level in the web page hierarchy.

and

one or more additional program components for extracting scripted content from the one or more websites. See Fig. 5, element 340, e.g. "Extract Javascript Code."

In regard to claim 2, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the first program component comprises coding directives which are utilizable by the developer to write program instructions for conditionally navigating through the one or more websites.* See column 6 lines 32-35, e.g. "Boolean search."

In regard to claim 3, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the first program component comprises coding directives which are utilizable by the developer to write program instructions for facilitating navigation through the one or more websites.* See column 6 lines 44-48, e.g. "Identify the levels."

In regard to claim 4, the above rejection of claim 3 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the coding directives are utilizable by the developer to selectively write the program instructions associated with facilitated navigation.* See column 6 lines 44-48, e.g. "Identify the levels."

In regard to claim 5, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the one or more additional program components is further for*

extracting unscripted content from the one or more websites. See column 6 lines 32-35, e.g. "HTML source file."

In regard to claim 6, the above rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the one or more additional program components comprise a second program component for standardizing the scripted and unscripted content*. See column 6 lines 32-35, e.g. "return those lines."

In regard to claim 7, the above rejection of claim 5 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the one or more additional program components comprise a second program component with coding directives which are utilizable by the developer to write program instructions for generating a model of logical structure of the scripted and unscripted content*. See Fig. 2, e.g. "Customized Web Page."

In regard to claim 10, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *further comprising a means for interpreting different scripting languages*. See column 6 line 52, e.g. "other language code."

In regard to claim 13, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the first program component is further for accessing data other than what may be configured to be displayed on a browser as characterized by a structural layout of an accessed website*. See column 4 lines 2-7, e.g. "javascript."

In regard to claim 14, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley

further discloses: *coding directives for posting data on the one or more websites.* See

column 6 lines 63-64, e.g. "Store the new web page."

In regard to claim 16, Kelley discloses:

A storage medium (see column 4 lines 58-65, e.g. "media") *comprising coding*

directives which are utilizable by a developer for writing program instructions with

which to standardize content on a web page. See column 6 lines 32-35:

> The user is able to **specify a complete Boolean search** that will search all lines in the
> HTML source file and **return those lines** in a temporary file for examination by the user.

Boolean directives are utilizable by a developer to produce a file according to the

standards specified by the directives.

In regard to claim 17, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. Kelley

further discloses: *wherein the coding directives are utilizable by the developer for writing*

program instructions with which to convert web content of non- standardized format on

the web page into a well-formed format. See column 6 lines 32-35, e.g. "return those

lines."

In regard to claim 20, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. Kelley

further discloses: *further comprising another set of program instructions utilizable by the*

developer for writing program instructions with which to automatically navigate through

the web page. See column 6 lines 32-35.

In regard to claim 24, the above rejection of claim 20 is incorporated. All further

limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claim 20.

In regard to claim 25, Kelley discloses:

A storage medium comprising program instructions executable using a processor

(see column 4 lines 58-65, e.g. "instructions...may be stored in...media") *for:*

navigating through a website to access information; See Fig. 5 element 300.

parsing the accessed information into a model of logical structure; See column 6

line 54, e.g. "Identify source HTML tags." Note that this requires parsing in order to

determine whether or not there is a tag. Further, HTML defines the model. Identification

of tags proceeds to identify the HTML model.

executing a scripting language embedded within the website such that information

corresponding to the scripting language can be parsed into the model of logical

structure; See Fig. 5, element 350, e.g. "Build New Code." Also column 7 lines 23-25.

Note that javascript is "executed" *such that* new code is built, parsed, and searched.

searching for content within the model of logical structure. See column 7 lines

49-52, e.g. "search."

In regard to claim 26, the above rejection of claim 25 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for accessing the website without a user interface.* See Fig. 3 and column 6 lines 49-52. Website is accessed, searched, and results saved without depending upon a user interface.

In regard to claim 28, the above rejection of claim 25 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for automatically extracting the content to a target location.* See column 6 lines 63-64.

In regard to claim 29, the above rejection of claim 28 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the target location is a text file.* See column 6 line 63. Note that web pages are stored as html files, which are required to be text files.

In regard to claim 30, the above rejection of claim 28 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the target location is a database.* See column 3 lines 18-29.

In regard to claim 31, the above rejection of claim 28 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for simultaneously processing multiple requests to extract content from one or more web pages.* See column 6 lines 30-32, e.g. "items."

In regard to claim 32, the above rejection of claim 25 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for posting data upon the website.* See Fig. 2. Note that display of the customized web page by web browser 30 requires the data to be "posted" on a website, otherwise the browser would not be able to access the data.

In regard to claim 33, the above rejection of claim 25 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for monitoring the status of the accessed information on the website.* See column 2 lines 38-42.

In regard to claim 34, the above rejection of claim 33 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for sending an alert upon detecting a change in the status of the accessed information.* See column 9 lines 30-31.

In regard to claim 35, the above rejection of claim 33 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the program instructions are further for automatically inducing the program instructions for partitioning, querying and automatically extracting upon detecting a change in the status of the contents on the one or more websites.* See column 9 lines 4-5.

In regard to claim 36, Kelley discloses:

A computer-implemented method for obtaining a collection of information from one or more websites (See Figs. 3-8), *comprising:*

accessing the one or more websites; see column 6 lines 44-48, e.g. "web page hierarchy."

partitioning contents on the one or more websites into a model of logical structure; see column 6 lines 30-32, e.g. "identify the items to be searched."

querying the model of logical structure for information of interest; see column 6 lines 49-52, e.g. "search"

and

automatically extracting [from one or more websites], independent of user intervention, the information of interest to a target location. See column 6 lines 63-64, e.g. "Store the new web page."

In regard to claim 39, the above rejection of claim 36 is incorporated. Kelly further discloses: *posting data upon a website in response to the step of extracting the information to a target location.* See Fig. 2. The customized web page is extracted from multiple sources, posted, and then accessed by web browser 30.

In regard to claims 40-42, the above rejection of claim 36 is incorporated. All further limitations have been addressed in the above rejection of claims 33-35, respectively.

15.   Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent

Application Publication No. 2002/0143821 by Jakubowski (hereinafter "Jakubowski").

In regard to claim 21, Jakubowski discloses:

A storage medium (See page 7 paragraph [0049], e.g. "memory") *comprising a*

first set of coding directives utilizable by a developer to write programming instructions

which reference XPath query language. See page 2 paragraph [0023], e.g. "XPath."

In regard to claim 22, the above rejection of claim 21 is incorporated. Jakubowski

further discloses: *a second set of coding directives utilizable by the developer to write*

programming instructions for generating a model of logical structure of content from one

or more websites, See paragraph [0023], e.g. "template." *wherein the first set of coding*

directives is utilizable by the developer to write programming instructions for searching

for information of interest within the model of logical structure using the XPath query

language. See paragraph [0023].

In regard to claim 23, the above rejection of claim 22 is incorporated. Jakubowski

further discloses: *wherein the second set of coding directives are further utilizable by the*

developer to write programming instructions for standardizing content on the one or

more websites. See paragraph [0023], e.g. "template."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

17.   Claims 8, 9, 11, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Kelley as applied to claims 1, 7, 10, and 16 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No.

7,047,318 to Svedloff (hereinafter "Svedloff").

In regard to claim 8, the above rejection of claim 7 is incorporated. Kelley does

not expressly disclose: *wherein the one or more additional program components*

comprise a third program component with coding directives which are utilizable by the

developer to write program instructions for searching for information within the model of

logical structure. However, Svedloff teaches that program instructions can be used to

search for information within a model of logical structure. See column 8 lines 2-7, e.g.

"DOM." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention

was made, to use Svedloff's model search with Kelley's program component in order to

provide desired dynamic content in a web page (see Svedloff column 8 lines 6-7).

In regard to claim 9, the above rejection of claim 8 is incorporated. Kelley does

not expressly disclose: *wherein the coding directives of the second program component*

comprise program instructions which index web page content to increase the rate at

which information is searched for within the model of logical structure. However, Svedloff teaches using a table to store data. See column 9 lines 3-5, e.g. "table." It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, to use Svedloff's table with Kelley's program component in order to provide quick reference to the model (see Svedloff column 9 line 5).

In regard to claim 11, the above rejection of claim 10 is incorporated. Kelley further discloses: *wherein the first program component comprise coding directives utilizable by a developer to write program instructions for: recognizing a scripting language embedded within the one or more websites;* See Fig. 5, element 360. Kelley does not expressly disclose: *executing the embedded scripting language using said means.* However, Svedloff teaches executing a scripting language. See column 3 lines 20-21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, to use Svedloff's teaching of execution with Kelley's scripting language in order to manipulate requested content (see Svedloff column 3 lines 24-29).

In regard to claim 15, the above rejection of claim 1 is incorporated. Kelley does not expressly disclose: *wherein the program components comprise coding directives utilizable by a developer to write event driven program instructions.* However, Svedloff teaches using Java Server Pages for interactive web pages. See column 2 lines 21-23. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, to

use Svedloff's teaching of Java Server Pages with Kelley's components in order to

provide interactive services.

In regard to claim 19, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. All further

limitations have been addressed by the above rejection of claim 8.

18.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelley as applied

to claim 10 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,976,216 to Peskin et al. (hereinafter

"Peskin").

In regard to claim 12, the above rejection of claim 10 is incorporated. Kelley

does not expressly disclose: *wherein the means for interpreting different scripting*

languages is configured to allow the developer to select a scripting language from a

plurality of scripting languages with which to develop the program instructions.

However, Peskin teaches that web browsers/operating system are configured to allow a

developer to select a scripting language. See column 5 lines 32-38. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, to use Peskin's

teaching of web browsers/operating systems with Kelley's scripting languages in order to

accommodate languages that are often used (See Peskin column 5 lines 32-33).

19.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelley as applied

to claim 16 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,681,217 to Lewak (hereinafter

"Lewak").

        In regard to claim 18, the above rejection of claim 16 is incorporated. Kelley

teaches using a Boolean search to search for content (see Kelley column 6 lines 32-35).

Kelley does not expressly disclose: *wherein the coding directives are utilizable by the*

developer for writing program instructions with which to standardize spaces within the

web page content. However, Lewak teaches using a Boolean search with regular

expressions to search for spaces (see column 8 lines 54-55. It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, to use Lewak's teaching of

spaces with Kelley's Boolean search in order to provide powerful searching (see Lewak

column 2 lines 34-36).

20.   Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelley as applied

to claim 26 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6857124 to Doyle (hereinafter

"Doyle").

        In regard to claim 27, the above rejection of claim 26 is incorporated. Kelley

discloses a client accessing a website. Kelley does not expressly disclose: *wherein the*

program instructions are further for mimicking a browser authorized to access the

website. However, Doyle teaches that an API can be used to mimic a browser. See

description under Fig. 1. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time

the invention was made, to use Doyle's teaching of browser mimicry with Kelley's client

in order to allow plug-ins to be used by script-based applications (see Doyle column 3

lines 38-40).

21.   Claim 37 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelley as applied

to claim 36 above, and further in view of Jakubowski.

        In regard to claim 37, the above rejection of claim 36 is incorporated. Kelley

does not expressly disclose: *standardizing the contents on the one or more websites into a*

standard format prior to the step of partitioning. However, Jakubowski teaches

standardizing the content. See paragraph [0023], e.g. "template." It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use

Jakubowski's teaching of templates with Kelley's search specification so a search may be

customized according to the needs and limitations of a particular device and/or user (See

Jakubowski paragraph [0008].

22.   Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelley and

Jakubowski as applied to claim 37 above, and further in view of Svedloff.

        In regard to claim 38, the above rejection of claim 37 is incorporated. Kelley and

Jakubowski do not expressly disclose: *executing a script embedded within the one or*

more websites prior to the step of querying. However, Svedloff teaches executing scripts. See column 3 lines 20-21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made, to use Svedloff's teaching of execution with Kelley's scripting language in order to manipulate requested content (see Svedloff column 3 lines 24-29).
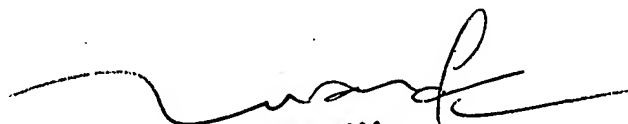
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to J. Derek Rutten whose telephone number is (571)272-3703. The examiner can normally be reached on T-F 6:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571)272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

jdr

TUAN DAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER